

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1970

Established 1867

Fitting Some of the Pieces Into the Chinese Puzzle

Insight Gained
By New Data

By Fox Butterfield

NEW YORK, March 1 (NYT).—An extensive series of recently released confidential documents is providing China specialists with a rare insight into the inner workings of the Chinese Communist party.

The documents—speeches, diaries and letters of Chairman Mao Tse-tung originally intended for distribution only within the highest levels of the party—were acquired by the Chinese government and private scholars after they had been passed in Red Guard pamphlets.

In the view of specialists who have been enthusiastically examining them, these are some of the most important revelations:

Chairman Mao, an earthy, shrewd political operator, has not difficulty getting information from subordinates and has had strong opposition from high-ranking party members. At one point he complained that the General Secretary of the party, Teng Hsiao-ping, had not consulted him in seven years.

Chairman Mao's greatest source of power was his ability to dominate party conferences, where he applied "guerrilla" tactics to expose his critics.

Chairman Mao asserted that his conflict with the Soviet Union began as early as 1945 when Stalin tried to prevent the Chinese Communists from continuing their war against the Nationalists, led by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The chairman felt that Stalin accepted him as a real Communist only after China entered the Korean war in 1950.

The Cultural Revolution was logically out of Chairman Mao's basic political ideas.



Mao Tse-tung

From the documents, it appears that it was not a power struggle, but rather a test designed by Chairman Mao to find men worthy of succeeding him as true revolutionaries.

The specialists believe that the documents represent a major breakthrough for understanding China.

"With these papers we can no longer say that China is a great unknown, a great enigma," one government intelligence analyst has concluded. "Now we

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Benign Neglect' Suggested by Moynihan as Race Policy

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, March 1 (NYT).—Patrick Moynihan, counsel to President Nixon, has returned in a memorandum to the Nixon administration that Negroes have made "extraordinary progress" and has urged that "the time may have come when the issue of race could end from a period of 'benign neglect'."

Mr. Moynihan urged the administration to avoid building up "geniuses of either race" and to use "provocations" from the Black Panthers.

His memorandum described "a new form of anti-white phenomena among 'black lower classes'" as even "portions of the large disengaging black middle class" deserved more recognition for a "quiet and 'silent' black majority."

The 1,654-word "Memorandum to the President" became known in New York yesterday, and its existence was confirmed by Mr. Moynihan at the White House, where he also expressed hope that its views would be considered as a whole.

Official Silence

The White House had no immediate comment on Mr. Moynihan's memorandum.

The phrase "benign neglect," Mr. Moynihan said, came from an 1839 letter of Canada by the British Earl of Durham. The Durham report, he said, described Canada as being "more competent and able of governing itself" through many years of benign neglect by Britain, and recommended full self-government.

What I was saying," Mr. Moynihan continued, "was that the more we discuss the issue of race as an issue, the more people get stirred, the more crazy racists on the left and maybe crazy racists on the right about and yell and do things seem so much worse than they are, when in fact the '70s have been a period of enormous progress."

As we get the Madisons [Gov. Mr. G. Maddox of Georgia] and Cleavers [Elridge Cleaver, a leader of the Black Panthers] to sit up, or pay less attention to us, and really try to solidify the fact of the sixties, making absolutely certain they are not lost in readjustment after the Vietnam War, we might look up at the end of the 1970s and say, 'This kind of worked.'

The Moynihan memorandum is known only two days after Leon E. Panetta departed as director of civil rights in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, contending that "political pressures" were hampering school desegregation.

On Thursday, Robert E. Hamp-



Daniel P. Moynihan

Rumor Ends Coalition Effort, Setting Off New Italian Crisis

ROME, March 1 (UPI).—A government or call elections three years ahead of time.

Mr. Rumor resigned as head of an all-Christian Democrat minority government on Feb. 7 and began talks with the prospective coalition partners on Feb. 12.

The talks fell through when the Socialist party said, in a statement Friday, that it would not compromise on its support of a divorce bill, now before the senate, or on its demand for reforms that would mean closer cooperation with the Communist party.

The Christian Democrats, under pressure from the Roman Catholic Church, strongly oppose the divorce bill and any measure that would give more power to the Communists.

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What the Scientists Are Cooking Up Down at the Lab

By Sandra Blakeslee

NEW YORK (NYT).—In the dank basement of a laboratory on Long Island a research scientist crouched before a glass cauldron filled with a yellowish, translucent liquid that bubbled furiously beneath a bright light.

"Grow, my darlings, grow," he murmured. "Are you warm enough? Want some more ammonia?"

Then he craned his neck up and said with a sigh, "They're very finicky, if you don't give them everything they want—the right minerals, the right temperature—they'll up and die on you."

Cup of Food

Hours later the liquid in the vat had changed—into a deeper, creamier yellow, richly opaque. "Aha," the scientist exclaimed, "they're growing!" He then skimmed off a cupful of the

liquid, held it at arm's length, grinned and pronounced, "Food!"

The laboratory-produced food is called Single Cell Protein, and it is one of the newest in a line of "man-made" protein foods that are derived from the chemistry set in response to alarming signs of a growing world food shortage.

SCP is a totally new kind of food—a tasteless, odorless mass of edible micro-organisms that are treated, dried and fed to animals. In a few short years, SCP may become human food.

Some other new high-protein foods or food components that are engineered in the laboratory, however, are already filtering into the American consumer's daily diet. They include spun

soybean fiber and synthetic amino acids.

And still some other foods are just around the corner—alfalfa extract, fish protein concentrate, cultured algae and a group of "superplants" that may one day pack the nutritive wallop of "steak on the stalk."

Spun soybean fibers doctored to taste like real meats are being test-marketed in several Northeastern states, often without the consumer's knowledge. Dozens of hospitals, prisons, public restaurants, schools and industrial cafeterias are using such "meat analogues" in their everyday recipes.

Skeptics are fond of calling the new food products "imitation meat," "fake food," "food

of the loom," "mock meat" and so on. They are disturbed by the fact that up to 50 percent of the ingredients in the final product are chemically derived food additives.

Manufacturers prefer to call the new foods "vegetable proteins" because they are derived from a natural food source. In any case many soybeans are almost impossible to tell from the real thing, especially when prepared in highly seasoned dishes.

But at least one ersatz meat, "meat" is being sold, successfully so, on its own merits. It is a General Mills product called "BaCOS." It looks like bacon bits, but is actually spun soybean.

Skeptics are fond of calling the new food products "imitation meat," "fake food," "food

processors who use the products to extend real meats in their preparations. Law requires that such processors list "vegetable protein" as an ingredient on their package labels.

Food processors are attracted to these ersatz meats for several reasons. They are slightly cheaper than real meats, ready cooked and frozen. They will not shrink in preparation and require less preparation. In ten years imitation meats are expected to be a \$2 billion industry.

Scientists, population experts and international leaders are interested in new sources of protein because conventional food supplies are already dwindling the world over.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Russians Warn U.S. Over Laos

'Barbarous' Raids Are Denounced

MOSCOW, March 1 (NYT).—The Soviet Union accused the United States yesterday of carrying out "barbarous" bombing raids over Laos and said their continuation would lead to "heightening of tensions" in Southeast Asia.

A statement issued by Tass, the official press agency, was the first authoritative Soviet reaction to the latest crisis in Laos, which has prompted Premier Souvanna Phouma to ask for the reconvening of the 1962 Geneva conference. That conference, of which the Soviet Union and Britain were co-chairmen, guaranteed the integrity and neutrality of Laos.

Tass did not mention Prince Souvanna's appeal or take note of the North Vietnamese offensive in recent weeks, which has led to the deterioration of the Laos government's position.

In the offensive, North Vietnamese and Communist-led Pathet Lao forces have retaken the strategic Plain des Jarres, lost to Laotian government troops last year, despite air support by U.S. bombers.

Last week, the Pathet Lao demanded that Britain and the Soviet Union take steps to put an end to U.S. bombings in Laos. The Tass statement yesterday gave full Soviet support to the Pathet Lao position.

The Soviet Union, according to Tass, still supports the 1962 agreement. However, there are no signs that the Russians are interested in reconvening the Geneva machinery, which would hear Laotian government complaints about North Vietnamese activity.

Nor is Moscow believed to be looking forward to a meeting of the 14 nations that took part in the Geneva conference, which would include Communist China.

Tass said American planes based in Thailand and on U.S. aircraft carriers "daily fly more than 400 missions to Laos, bombing a number of areas, and mostly the Plain des Jarres." From Feb. 17, strategic B-52 bombers have been widely used."

The Tass statement said: "The Soviet Union denounces the barbarous bombing of Laotian territory by United States planes and other aggressive actions in Laos, denounces the United States' disrespect for Laos neutrality and supports the just demands of the Patriotic Front of Laos (Pathet Lao) for the immediate end to the United States' armed interference in the internal affairs of the Laotian people."

It added that "the United States ruling circles must realize that the escalation of the armed intervention in Laos only makes it more difficult to find the ways for the solution of the problems of Indochina and leads to further heightening of tensions in Southeast Asia."

"It is those who shape foreign policy of the United States who are responsible for this," Tass said.

Laotian Capital Is Shelled by Reds

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 1 (AP).—Communist troops last night mortared the royal capital of Luang Prabang, 140 miles north of here, informed sources said today.

The talks fell through when the Socialist party said, in a statement Friday, that it would not compromise on its support of a divorce bill, now before the senate, or on its demand for reforms that would mean closer cooperation with the Communist party.

The Christian Democrats, under pressure from the Roman Catholic Church, strongly oppose the divorce bill and any measure that would give more power to the Communists.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Pompidou to Make N.Y. Visit Despite Hostility in Chicago



WELCOMING COMMITTEE—A crowd of sign-carrying demonstrators gathers outside the Palmer House in Chicago where President Georges Pompidou of France was speaking.

His Wife May Fly to Paris Early

NEW YORK, March 1 (Reuters).—A French spokesman tonight denied rumors that President Georges Pompidou might decide to cut short his visit here because of hostile demonstrations by Jewish groups and supporters of Israel.

The spokesman, Jean Bellard, told reporters the French president's visit would continue tomorrow as planned.

"There has been absolutely no change. We have nothing to add and nothing to change," he said.

But he refused to comment on other unconfirmed reports that Mrs. Pompidou would be returning to Paris tomorrow aboard a commercial Air France flight.

Some French sources maintained that Mrs. Pompidou would be leaving for home accompanied by Mrs. Maurice Schumann, wife of the French foreign minister, but Mr. Bellard said he was not the spokesman for Mrs. Pompidou. His spokesman was not immediately available.

The rumors that the French president would cut short his visit arose after demonstrations during his stay in Chicago and at his arrival today at Westchester County Airport, near here.

Stays in Westchester

Mayor John V. Lindsey of New York has already declined to receive the French president officially and Jewish organizations have announced massive demonstrations against him to protest the sale of 110 French Mirage jets to Libya.

Meanwhile, Mr. and Mrs. Pompidou spent today at the estate in Westchester county of the U.S. chief of protocol, Emil Mosbacher.

Plans to attend church services were cancelled and instead the Rev. John J. Hartman conducted services at the Mosbacher home.

A spokesman said Mr. Pompidou would remain at the estate until tomorrow morning, but made no firm commitments for after that.

The president is scheduled to confer with United Nations Secretary-General U Thant at noon tomorrow.

About 1,000 demonstrators singing the Israeli national hymn "Hatikvah" and shouting "Vive Israel" were kept outside the gates of Westchester County Airport as the presidential party arrived from Chicago aboard Air Force 2.

There were unusually strict security precautions for Mr. Pompidou's arrival. National Guardsmen, New York State and Westchester County police and sheriff's deputies—about 165 in all—guarded the airport and provided a strong escort for the drive to the Mosbacher estate.

In New York City, about 200 young people picketed the French consulate carrying such signs as "France kills freedom" and "Israel must live." They also carried a coffin-like box labelled "Death of peace in the Middle East."

Mr. Pompidou had harsh words for the demonstrators and for Israel as he left Chicago.

He called the demonstrators a "stain on the face of America" and said, "They damage their own cause. But they will not damage French-American friendship, which

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

N.Y.-to-London Phone Calls by Direct Dialing

LONDON, March 1 (UPI).—Direct dial telephone service opened today between London and New York.

The government post office said the new service began without a hitch. A spokesman said he could not estimate how many persons took advantage of the cheaper service. Direct calls, using 14 digits including the international circuit and New York code, will cost 10 shillings (\$1.20) a minute. The operator-placed calls cost \$5.00 in peak time and \$4.05 for three-minute calls.

The Tass statement said: "The Soviet Union denounces the barbarous bombing of Laotian territory by United States planes and other aggressive actions in Laos, denounces the United States' disrespect for Laos neutrality and supports the just demands of the Patriotic Front of Laos (Pathet Lao) for the immediate end to the United States' armed interference in the internal affairs of the Laotian people."

It added that "the United States ruling circles must realize that the escalation of the armed intervention in Laos only makes it more difficult to find the ways for the solution of the problems of Indochina and leads to further heightening of tensions in Southeast Asia."

"It is those who shape foreign policy of the United States who are responsible for this," Tass said.

Socialists Win Austria Vote, Lack Parliament Majority

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, March 1 (NYT).—The 1st government chief since the end of World War II.

Mr. Kreisky would be the first Jewish chancellor in Austria's history, United Press International reported.

Interior Minister Sang Somonics announced that the Socialist party would have 81 seats in the new National Council, or lower house, the People's party 78 seats, and the Freedom party six seats.

The plane was seen plummeting to earth on the Egyptian bank of the blocked waterway, a spokesman said. The pilot did not bail out.

This brings to 73 the number of Egyptian planes claimed as knocked down by the Israelis since the 1967 Middle East war.

An announcement here said the plane was one of two MiG-17s that crossed the canal yesterday morning to hit Israeli positions north of El Qantara.

The Israelis opened up with anti-aircraft fire and one of the MGs exploded and fell in flames, the spokesman said.

The military command later said an Israeli soldier was killed and another wounded in a flurry of exchanges with the Egyptians in the northern sector of the canal.

On the Lebanese border today, guerrillas from Lebanon blew up a house in an Israeli frontier settlement but caused no casualties, he said. This is the fifth civilian house attacked by Lebanese-based guerrillas

B-52s Strike At Red Supply Route in Laos

Reds Shell Seven Positions of U.S.

SAIGON, March 1 (UPI)—U.S. B-52 bombers today raided Laoian supply routes through which the North Vietnamese have been rushing war material into the South at a record pace in advance of an expected spring offensive, military sources said.

U.S. spokesmen said today that no B-52 missions had been flown over South Vietnam since late yesterday when they unloaded at least 360 tons of bombs over Superstition Mountain, 100 miles west-southwest of Saigon near the Cambodian border.

Sources said that the bombers again were diverted to strikes along the so-called Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Allied military spokesmen today reported a series of small-unit clashes in South Vietnam in which at least 79 Communist soldiers reportedly were killed. American forces lost at least four men killed and 29 wounded in the actions and in Communist bombardments, communiques indicated.

A unit of the U.S. 198th Light Infantry Brigade lost one man killed and nine wounded today in fighting near the border of Binh Tuy and Long Khanh Provinces, the U.S. Command reported.

The U.S. Command said that Communist troops carried out 14 shelling attacks in the 24-hour period ending at 8 a.m. today. Seven were directed against U.S. positions, killing one American and wounding five others.

Communist ground forces also shot down four U.S. Army helicopters within a 24-hour period that ended yesterday killing a total of seven Americans and wounding six others, the U.S. Command reported.

Air Losses in Laos

SAIGON, March 1 (WP)—The U.S. Command issued an annual summary of the Vietnam war today in which it indirectly confirmed that the mounting air war in neighboring Laos cost about 300 planes and 100 missing airmen last year.

Conforming to standard policy, U.S. military officials in Saigon would not comment on the fighting in Laos or confirm that figures cited in the Military Assistance Command Vietnam summary touched on Laos.

The heaviest allied casualties in a single incident occurred late yesterday, spokesmen said, when a unit of Australian troops was ambushed in a mine area near their task force base camp at Nui Dat, 40 miles southeast of Saigon. The Australian unit suffered nine dead and 29 wounded, most of the casualties from mine explosions. There were no known Communist losses.

Wilfred Burchett Goes Home

Australia Readmits Reporter Who Took Red Side in 2 Wars

SYDNEY, March 1 (NYT)—Wilfred Burchett, a 58-year-old Australian journalist who reported the Korean and Vietnam wars from the Communist side, arrived in Brisbane from Noumea in a chartered aircraft yesterday, ending years of attempts to return to his homeland.

Mr. Burchett lost possession of his Australian passport in 1955 and, since then, Australia has refused to issue another.

He has traveled on a variety of travel documents, including a Cuban passport and a North Vietnamese *laisser-passer*.

Airlines had refused to take him to Australia because, without an Australian passport, he needed an Australian visa to land there. This was never forthcoming.

Airline Refused

He arrived in Noumea, New Caledonia, on Feb. 18, hoping to board a French airline flight to Sydney. But the airline refused to carry him because of the risk that he would be refused entry and it would then have to fly him out of the country.

However, a Melbourne newspaper, the Sunday Observer, published by Gordon Barton, national commander of the Australian party, a splinter group from the Liberal party, considered a *Narco Piper* aircraft to fly him to Brisbane.

When the aircraft arrived yesterday afternoon, Mr. Burchett was greeted by hundreds of persons from rival factions, some boozing and chanting, "Go home to Hanoi,"

M. Guy FRITSCH-ESTRANGIN auteur d'un ouvrage publié par les Editions de la Table Ronde dans la collection "L'histoire contemporaine revue et corrigée" sous le titre "NEW YORK ENTRE GAULLE ET PÉTAIN" nous demande d'adresser à M. le Secrétaire d'Etat des Affaires étrangères les lettres ci-dessous. Les intentions de jeter un discrédit quelconque sur le parti communiste dont M. Henri HAYE a fait preuve à l'époque difficile (1940-1941-1942) où il assumait les fonctions d'ambassadeur de France à Washington. Si la moindre équivoque avait pu se glisser dans l'esprit des lecteurs, il tient dans un soud d'honnêteté et de vérité à la décrire.

guy fritsch-estrangin

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LES FRANÇAIS AUX ÉTATS-UNIS DE 40 à 45
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Sihanouk's Choice of Evils Is Peking Over N. Vietnam

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia (NYT).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the chief of state and absolute ruler of Cambodia, has told visitors that if eventually his country had to become Communist, he would prefer that the Chinese do the job and not the Vietnamese.

The remark points up Cambodia's problem, its response and its special style in meeting it.

From a recent two-week stay in Cambodia, limited by the fact that Prince Sihanouk has barred foreign journalists and thus keeps those who visit as tourists from meeting government officials, the

following conclusions, based largely on conversations with diplomats and other resident foreigners, have emerged:

• Sihanouk is convinced that in the long run China will dominate Southeast Asia but that the principal threat to his kingdom—he abdicated the throne, now vacant, 15 years ago—in the present and immediate future is his North Vietnamese neighbor.

• The prince believes, according to those with frequent access to him, that no matter what the negotiated outcome of the war in Vietnam, Saigon will not be able to prevent Hanoi's eventual rule over all of the country.

• The prince believes that Vietnamese intentions toward Cambodia are aggressive.

• He is thought to consider China, now in a non-imperialist phase, the strongest counterweight to the Vietnamese threat because he believes that the historic enmity between China and Vietnam causes Peking to share his concern over the emergence of a united Vietnam steered by the prestige of having withdrawn the might United States.

But by the same token, the prince has no illusions about the permanence of China's present preoccupation with its internal problems. His hope for limiting the extent of China's eventual supremacy over Southeast Asia, and particularly Cambodia, lies with the continuation of a U.S. military presence in Asia, not in Cambodia, after the end of hostilities in Vietnam.

There was a little panic, but the mortars landed a long distance away and things soon calmed down," an aide said.

It was the first mortar attack on Luang Prabang in almost a year, sources said.

Informed sources said Gen. Vang Pao was slightly injured when a light plane in which he was a passenger lost power on takeoff and crashed back onto the airfield at Pak Kho, a small airfield south of his operational headquarters at Long Cheng.

"He's got a headache, but he's back in action," one source said. Gen. Vang Pao, who has been wounded in action three times, was inspecting the defensive positions of his troops on a 50-mile-long defense line in front of the bases of Long Cheng and Sam Thong.

There was no reported military action elsewhere overnight, nor any reports of movement of North Vietnamese troops toward Long Cheng, Sam Thong or Sala Phoukhoune, the road junction controlling the north-south road linking Luang Prabang and Vientiane. The North Vietnamese captured the junction in their offensive last year and are expected to attack it again.

Diplomatic sources said today Souvanna Phouma had not yet sent a letter to the British and the Russian embassies protesting the North Vietnamese offensive and asking for a meeting of the 14 nations that signed the 1962 Geneva accords, supposed to guarantee the neutrality of Laos. Souvanna Phouma said last week he was planning to ask for such a meeting.

The heaviest allied casualties in a single incident occurred late yesterday, spokesmen said, when a unit of Australian troops was ambushed in a mine area near their task force base camp at Nui Dat, 40 miles southeast of Saigon. The Australian unit suffered nine dead and 29 wounded, most of the casualties from mine explosions. There were no known Communist losses.

Mr. Burchett attempted previously to enter Australia to see his father, who has since died, and to attend a memorial service for a brother who died.

Violation Alleged
He said at Brisbane yesterday: "The Australian government has violated my rights by refusing to register my children as Australian citizens."

"They are growing up now and it is important that they have these documents. And I want to bring my wife and children back to Australia to show them the country. I also want to pursue the label case in Melbourne. If the government refuses to grant my children Australian citizenship I am prepared to challenge this in court."

Mr. Burchett and his Bulgarian-born wife, Vessa, have three teenage children.

Mr. Burchett has said previously that Australian embassies had refused to register their births. He last visited Australia 19 years ago.

Government Powers?
Since Mr. Burchett's latest attempt to re-enter Australia, the government has stated that it would not issue a passport or facilitate his travel in any way. But apart from insisting that he fill out immigration documents and comply with health regulations at Brisbane yesterday it was powerless to prevent him from staying once he had found a carrier.

The government's major objections to Mr. Burchett have been his charge that the United States carried out germ and chemical warfare in Vietnam.

The government is within its rights refusing him a passport. It has sweeping powers to withhold, cancel or refuse to issue passports to its citizens.

Mr. Burchett flew on from Brisbane to Melbourne for newspaper and television interviews in the next two weeks that he plans to spend in Australia.

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Associated Press
FREE—Foreign Minister Alberto Fuentes Mohr of Guatemala embraces his wife, Shirley, outside their home after he was released early yesterday by kidnappers.

Guatemala Minister Abducted; Freed in Trade for Guerrilla

GUATEMALA CITY, March 1 (Reuters).—Guatemalan Foreign Minister Alberto Fuentes Mohr was kidnapped on Friday night by a pro-Castro guerrilla group, was freed by his captors here early today after the government liberated a young student guerrilla chief.

The guerrilla leader, Vicente Giron Calvillo, was delivered to the residence of the Mexican ambassador here as demanded by the kidnappers.

As also demanded by the kidnappers, Mr. Giron Calvillo today was placed aboard a Mexican government plane for a flight to Mexico City, the Associated Press reported.

The dramatic series of events surrounding the 42-year-old foreign minister's capture and release almost completely overshadowed today's closely and bitterly contested presidential election and balloting for congress and municipal offices.

The election campaign has been marked by an extraordinary degree of violence, in which at least 17 persons have been assassinated for political motives, one of them a student of congress who was shot and killed as he passed up a poster.

Over the weekend, a bomb exploded 50 yards away from the National Palace in central Guatemala City.

If the present President, Julio Cesar Menéndez Montenegro, completes his term in office in July, he will be only the second constitutionally elected Guatemalan president to finish out his term. The other was Juan José Arévalo, in office from 1945 to 1950.

PAR, the guerrilla group, has denounced the elections as a fraud and in a statement issued over the weekend urged the populace not to participate, asserting "whatever happens the people will continue to be exploited."

PAR is the same group that took credit for the assassination of U.S. Ambassador John Gordon Mein in Guatemala City on Aug. 28, 1968, United Press International reported.

The kidnapping of Mr. Fuentes Mohr, an internationally known economist who holds a degree from the London School of Economics, recalled the abduction in Brazil last September of U.S. Ambassador C. Burke Elbrick. Leftist guerrillas later freed him in exchange for 15 of their jailed comrades, who were flown to Mexico.

Mr. Fuentes Mohr said he had been well-treated in a small room containing a bed and guarded permanently by four men brandishing submachine guns.

Asked if he thought he might be killed, Mr. Fuentes Mohr replied: "It did cross my mind."

Some of the arrangements to

As Mr. Pompidou's limousine

A Republic Proclaimed By Rhodesia

British Ties Cut Without Ceremony

SALISBURY, March 2 (Reuters).—Rhodesia became a republic today quietly and without ceremony casting aside once and for all its links with the British crown.

The new republic was born at midnight and Clifford Dupont, a former London attorney, became interim president after setting the formal seal on the move yesterday.

An officer administering the government he signed proclamations dissolving Parliament and declaring a general election.

The greeting of these proclamations later today will automatically mobilize Rhodesia's new apartheid-style constitution, designed to guarantee indefinite white minority supremacy.

There was no noticeable excitement in the capital as the last few hours of Rhodesia's technical allegiance to the British crown ticked by.

The news media paid scant attention to the impending event and no organized celebrations were planned.

A few Rhodesians stayed up to see history in the making but most people slept through the transition.

Republic Day will not be officially celebrated until October 19—the day set aside by Parliament as a public holiday to mark the occasion.

The first official comment on Rhodesia's new status will come from Prime Minister Ian Smith, who is to hold a press conference later in the day.

Rhodesians will elect their new government on April 10 and victory is almost certain to go to Mr. Smith and his Rhodesian Front party.

Whether or not new outside pressures will be brought to bear on the newly-born republic remains to be seen.

Washington has yet to make a decision about the American consul general's presence here.

A United States withdrawal would visibly restrengthen Rhodesia's international isolation, but of more immediate importance to the country is the continued success of sanctions-busting trade relations with other nations.

Gromyko Back in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 1 (Reuters).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko returned to Moscow yesterday from an official visit to East Germany, Tass reported. On his way home, he stopped off in Warsaw for talks with Polish leaders.

At precisely 3:30, they raised



Associated Press
UMBRELLAS FOR PEACE—Some of the participants during yesterday's demonstration near the Eiffel Tower. Writing on all the umbrellas says "PAIX".

Symbol of Peace Hopes

On a Clear Day in Paris, Up Go the Umbrellas

By Dick Roraback

PARIS, March 1.—It was a clear, cold Sunday afternoon, and they walked along the footpaths of the Champ de Mars in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower—singly, in pairs, occasionally in groups of four or five, like every other Sunday afternoon.

They were conservatively dressed, the Sunday strollers, undistinguished for the most part, the Jean Duponts of France. They chatted about the cost of living and yesterday's rugby match and the railroad strikes, and from time to time they glanced at their watches.

At precisely 3:30, they raised

that when he comes home he will not be able to look his children in the eye.

"I am against war," he said, "against the pollution of our environment, to the point where it is almost too late. I am against cruelty. I am unmarkable. Most people share same way."

"I am not against the U.S. States or Russia or China or France. I am mainly for a selfish sort of a way, self-preservation, mostly short. I like life."

The astounding success of a baby-seal campaign reflected persistent suspicion that man—one ordinary man—with the help of others over will, can do more than he thinks he can.

"On the 30th day of my life," Mr. Krasnovsky, a Canadian-TV type, said, "so important, really, the baby seal."

"I think it is, and I told so. The difference club striking down their umbrellas and a bigger club striking down their new-model Renaults. The Pompidou visit to America, the concierge's latest indiscretion, and then they took down their umbrellas and went home."

It was a peace demonstration.

The umbrellas were a symbol, an ordinary household symbol of protection, and the occasion was—hopefully—the First Annual World Day of Peace Through Non-Violence.

Police Not Needed

Strolling along with the demonstrators, perhaps 200 strong, were pairs of policemen, smiling but looking out for trouble. There was no trouble.

Nobody shouted, nobody clubbed anybody, nobody waved a flag, nobody made a speech. Nobody did anything, really, except walk along the Champ de Mars holding up his own umbrella in his own personal commitment.

The demonstration—if a manifestation so low-keyed as to be virtually inaudible can be called a demonstration—was the idea of Georges Kras

ask Force Asks Change in Concept

Report to Nixon Advocates Overhauling of Foreign Aid

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 1 (NYT).—A complete overhaul of the foreign aid program, including fragmentation of the Agency for International Development and a major separation of economic and military aid programs, are our proposals of a White House task force to be presented to President Nixon this week.

The panel, headed by Rudolph Peterson, president of the Bank of America, calls for greater emphasis on economic loans and aid to underdeveloped countries by the channelling of more U.S. funds through international institutions such as the World Bank and its affiliates and the United Nations development agency.

The report to the President, which was expected to receive a finishing touches over the weekend, called for a dramatic change in both the administrative nature of the aid program as well as the concepts on which U.S. development assistance has been based in the last decade.

The report rejects a suggestion made in a report in October, to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Bank, by Lester B. Pearson, the former Canadian foreign minister. Mr. Pearson said each advanced industrial nation should provide no less than the

ANTA BARBARA
Violence Ebbs;
47 Arrested

ANTA BARBARA, Calif., March 1 (UPI).—Steady rainfall quenched violence at the University of Santa Barbara yesterday after four nights of street battles between students and police and National Guardsmen. A total of 147 persons were arrested, mostly on unlawful assembly charges, and many of those held Friday night spent the weekend in jail, after deputies unhooked them, two at a time, as judges were on hand to set bail.

More than 700 National Guard troops, some with rifles and fixed bayonets, cleared the streets of the anti-war student community. Friday night sheriff's deputies patrolled it throughout the day.

Two groups, who were committed to a midnight last night, were held at a fire station on the site of the Isla Vista district, while had been building up on the 10,000-student campus, once known as a surfboard beach bimbo school but now an anti-war vocal center of dissent since last month when a top assistant professor of geology was fired.

A never-outburst occurred only before a speech by William Kunstler, attorney for the seven. Although Mr. Kunstler did not directly advocate violence, Gov. Ronald Reagan has said the state attorney general investigate whether the lawyer had state lines to incite a riot.

Review: "Simply Criminal"
PHOENIX, Ariz., March 1 (AP).— Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, the current student disorders at Santa Barbara as "simply criminal."

He spoke with newsmen at Sky Harbor Airport Friday on arrival from a Republican fund-raising trip. He said the rioters will be brought to account.

Wrecked in New York
NEW YORK, March 1 (AP).—Two migrants threw a firecracker into the administration building of the State University of New York early yesterday, touching off a blaze which caused minor damage.

The university obtained a court order forbidding continuation of a campus uproar which began yesterday when students sought enforcement demands for a greater operation of the school.

Jumbo Jet Link of U.S. and Italy Is Stalled
NEW YORK, March 1 (UPI).—Operation of a jumbo jet link between the United States and Italy has been postponed, possibly for a long-standing aviation dispute between Washington and Rome.

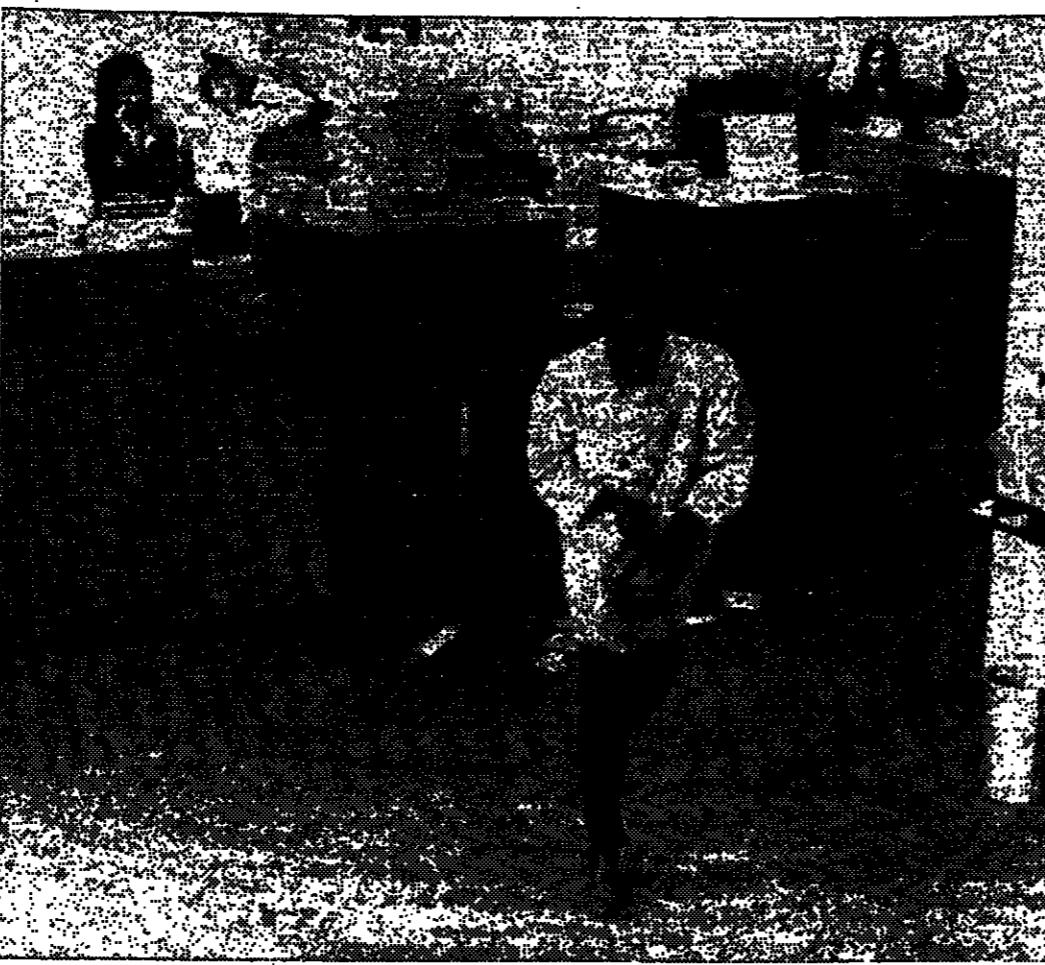
U.S. officials carefully avoiding the word "ban" today they confirmed the jumbo service did not start as scheduled last week.

They said failure of the Pan American Airways jumbo jet to begin was probably due to the fact the two governments are deadlocked over the use of Pan American flights to Mexico.

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SHODDY WORK.—In his haste to leave the scene of \$10,000 holdup, this man, caught in action by an automatic camera, litters floor of a bank in Washington with bills.

Senate Backs HEW Fund Bill, Drops Anti-Busing Provisions

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 1 (WP).—The Senate passed a health and education money bill 68 to 0 last night after upholding the right of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to combat school segregation in the South.

By roll calls of 43-to-32 and 41-to-34, the Senate adopted amendments by Sen. Charles Mathias, R. Md., to add the words "except as required by the Constitution" to two House-passed Southern provisions in the \$19.4 billion appropriations bill for HEW and the Department of Labor.

The effect of the Mathias amendments was to nullify the two Southern provisions, which forbade HEW attempts to bus or reassign pupils for the purpose of ending segregation.

Scott Move Approved

Shortly after, the Senate, by a roll-call vote of 43-to-32, adopted an amendment by Senate minority leader Hugh Scott, R. Pa., to kill a third Southern provision, which would have cut off federal funds to school districts that did not have "freedom of choice" plans.

Sen. Scott said the provision would have established the "universal right of freedom of choice" plans even where the plan adopted by a locality was clearly designed to thwart desegregation efforts.

Both the Mathias and Scott moves were supported by the Nixon administration, which had said the Southern provision would hamper HEW in its efforts to end Southern school segregation.

The Southern provisions would not have interfered with court-ordered desegregation, however, only with administrative efforts by HEW.

Sen. John Stennis, D. Miss., said the effect of the Mathias language was to assure that HEW efforts to force busing and pupil assignment plans on school districts for the purpose of ending segregation would apply only in the South, not in the North.

The phrase "except as required by the Constitution," Sen. Stennis indicated, meant that HEW would confine its efforts to Southern areas where there was de jure (deliberate) segregation that the

Equal Spending for Schools Set as Criterion for U.S. Aid

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, March 1 (NYT).—The Office of Education announced Friday that it would require every school district in the nation to demonstrate that it was putting equal resources into all of its schools before it would be eligible to receive supplementary federal funds for disadvantaged children.

James E. Allen Jr., the Commissioner of Education, said in announcing the action that a special investigation had confirmed widespread charges that many school districts put less resources into schools in poor areas than in more affluent areas and then use money distributed under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to bring the schools in poor areas up to par.

This practice is a violation of the law's intent to provide compensatory education for poor children. But so far the Office of Education has not been able to cope with the abuses.

The action announced therefore, has broad implications. Some within Mr. Allen's department opposed the step on the ground that it would put the federal office in a controversial enforcement position.

According to this view, the office will ultimately be called on to discipline local school officials for any practice of discrimination against minorities and other poor persons. Mr. Allen said at a news conference that a cutoff of funds could result but that he hoped it would never come to that.

Title I is the largest program of federal aid to education. Current appropriations are running to more than \$1 billion a year.

Last year, 16,000 school districts received funds for helping educationally disadvantaged children. Currently, about 60 percent of the money is going for reading programs.

Last November, after civil rights organizations charged that much of the money was being misused by state and local officials, Mr. Allen appointed a 17-man study group headed by Timothy E. Wirth, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-Department Educational Af-

"We have found that the lack of comparability in services and expenditures has been a key factor in the ineffectiveness of some Title I programs," Mr. Allen said. "Unless an equal base exists, a compensatory education program merely provides regular school services rather than making extra help available to the children who are in poor areas up to par."

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Warned Against 'Seditious Speech'

Chicago Seven Freed on \$155,000 Bail

CHICAGO, March 1 (UPI).—The Chicago Seven were released from jail on bond by order of a federal appeals court yesterday with a stern warning against "seditious speech."

The seven radical activists—all convicted of conspiracy in their tumultuous riot conspiracy trial and five found guilty of coming to Chicago to incite a riot during the 1968 Democratic National Convention—walked from the federal building after signing bonds.

They immediately vowed to continue "doing the same thing" they have been doing and saying "the things we feel."

The Seventh Circuit Court of

Appeals, in a unanimous opinion by a five-judge panel, rejected the contention of the government and Judge Julius J. Hoffman, who sentenced the seven, that they were "dangerous men."

But the court had U.S. Commissioner James T. Balog warn them, as he turned them loose pending outcome of their appeals, that the government "has the right to protect itself against seditious speech directed against the government."

David T. Dellinger, oldest of the convicted men, said he planned to return to work "doing the same thing." Jerry C. Rubin, a Yippie leader,

ripped off and stamped on his jail identification bracelet and told a news conference:

"We're going to act just like we've always acted and we're going to say the things we feel."

The total bail was \$155,000—\$25,000 for each of the five convicted on the incitement charge and \$15,000 each for the other two. Bail was also set at \$15,000 for the two defense lawyers, William M. Kumstir and Leonard I. Weintraub.

David T. Dellinger, oldest of the convicted men, said he planned to return to work "doing the same thing." Jerry C. Rubin, a Yippie leader,

Nixon Ousts Director of Mines Bureau

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, March 1 (WP).—The Nixon administration, reacting to criticism of John F. O'Leary's aggressive conduct from the mining industry, ousted him yesterday as director of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, a safety agency recently given greater enforcement powers.

One reliable report suggested that the appointment of a new director would be delayed for several months pending what was described as "a complete reorganization" of the bureau, which is part of the Interior Department.

Two men most frequently mentioned for the \$86,000 a year job by congressional sources were Prof. J. Richard Lucas of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg and Prof. Ted Haley of the University of Kentucky at Lexington.

Mr. O'Leary, 43, had been widely regarded as the champion of mine safety reformers and the nemesis of segments of the mining industry—particularly in soft coal—who had resisted nearly every attempt to strengthen federal mine safety standards. The rate of death and injury in the coal mines for years has been the highest of any major industry.

Mr. O'Leary said yesterday his role as a crusader had "been very much overplayed."

Fast Reaction

In November, 1968, barely a month after taking the job, Mr. O'Leary reacted to a coal mine explosion at Farmington, W. Va., which took the lives of 78 men, with open condemnation of both the coal industry's "dismal" safety record and what he called the Bureau of Mines' long history of passivity toward and collaboration with the mine operators.

However, he initially suggested caution and gradualism in imposing sweeping new safety standards, and this policy incurred the displeasure of the most militant reformers.

For a time, several influential and progressive coal mine executives supported him. This support waned markedly, however, as he later began vigorously enforcing strict new federal safety regulations.

Nearly 40 shots echoed from skyscraper facades during the running gun battle along Seventh Avenue near 50th St. It began with a chase in the subway station and spilled into the street outside the Taft Hotel.

Crowds of shoppers and sightseers hit the sidewalk and scurried for the cover of doorways and parked cars as policemen riddled the taxi cab that the fleeing derelict, who had killed the transit policeman with his own gun, had commandeered.

The gunman, later identified from fingerprints as John H. Gragorian, a 45-year-old drifter with a record of four arrests, was killed in the cab's rear seat by six bullets in the police fusillade.

Muskie Heads Party Panel To 'Balance' Nixon Coverage

By Robert C. Maynard

WASHINGTON, March 1 (WP).—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, has been named chairman of a committee of Democratic senators that will try to repair what they consider to be an "imbalance" of newspaper and television coverage in favor of the Nixon administration.

The Maine Democrat said in an interview that he was particularly concerned about the fact that since the attacks on the press by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, the television networks have curtailed the practice of analyzing President Nixon's speeches immediately after they are aired.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., and Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., will also serve on the committee.

Sen. Muskie said that the committee, appointed by the Democratic Policy Committee of the Senate, "will try to divorce our activities from purely partisan interests."

"We have no program yet," Sen. Muskie said in the course of a wide-ranging interview that lasted four hours. "We may achieve no more than a reinvigoration of the networks' responsibility to provide analysis of the President's speeches."

Sen. Muskie said that his concern has been heightened by what he fears might be the beginning

of a new era of "overplay."

• His is an old and crude technique of painting all of his critics with the same broad and dirty brush."

• He never loses an opportunity to use what the public will regard as a terrible example in order to discredit good programs that he disagrees with."

• His purpose seems to be to strengthen barriers rather than tear them down, to confuse instead of enlighten. The whole effort is divisive."

Russia Orbits Cosmos

MOSCOW, March 1 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has launched another unmanned satellite in its Cosmos series. Tass said yesterday, Cosmos-32 is circling the earth once every 92 minutes. Its apogee is 305.6 miles and its perigee 178.4 miles.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

the
DIAMOND
for you

Anxiety as Talks Approach

Socialist Brandt Is Target Of East German Tirades

By David Binder

BERLIN, March 1 (NYT).— "What does Brandt really want?" the East German Communist party official asked about West Germany's Chancellor Willy Brandt. "He pushes me."

The question was posed on the eve of talks between Mr. Brandt's emissaries and representatives of Premier Willi Stoph, who are to prepare the extraordinary meeting of the leaders of the two German

Volcanic Forces

Open 10 Fissures In Pozzuoli Field

POZZUOLI, Italy, March 1 (UPI).— Ten new volcanic fissures have opened in the "fiery fields" near this Bay of Naples city—which is being pushed upward on the crest of a "slow earthquake"—scientists said today.

The fissures released sulphurous vapors from a subterranean lava sea, indicating a sharp increase in volcanic activity, scientists at the Naples Institute of Terrestrial Physics said.

Prof. Giuseppe Imbo, 70, director of the institute and a renowned expert on Vesuvius, said that the fissures "showed" a resurgence of the volcanic activity which always has gone on in the area. Alessandro Olivieri, a physicist at the institute, added that this resurgence "could result in an eruption at some indeterminate time in the future. But there first would be many warning signs."

The rise is now so pronounced that the port authority this week began dredging operations to clear the harbor mouth for ferries linking the city with islands in the Bay of Naples. Twenty apartment buildings, four schools, a church, hospital, police station, customs headquarters, the Harbor Master's office and municipal offices have been declared unsafe because of cracks.

Pueblo Ex-Crewman Dies

ANDERSON, S.C., March 1 (AP).—An autopsy has shown that William D. Scarborough, 27, a crewman aboard the USS Pueblo when it was captured by North Korea, died accidentally of carbon monoxide poisoning in an automobile. Dr. Scarborough's body was found in an automobile Thursday at a gas station, which he operated.

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LAOS

New Round in a Pocket War

By Henry Kamm

VIENTIANE, Laos (UPI).—Last September, the government forces in this divided country scored an unexpected and spectacular military success: They drove the North Vietnamese invaders and their local client, the Pathet Lao, from the Plain des Jarres, a strategic region in the mountainous North that had been held by the Communists since 1967.

The mood in Vientiane then was one of elation, the more so since the surprise victory followed a Communist dry-season offensive that had moved the Communists further westward than they had been in previous campaigns. The war in Laos is following a pattern of North Vietnamese advances during the dry season, to be abandoned when the summer rains make supply and support of the troops impossible.

But even in their elation, Lao officials and the Americans, whose aerial bombing, logistic support and tactical advice are the sine qua non of resistance to the invasion,

said that no doubt the territorial gains of the summer would be erased when the Communists returned to the offensive early in 1970.

This is what happened in the last two weeks. The government forces, following American counsel, not to put up a great struggle, withdrew from the plain, as the Communist offensive got rolling. They withdrew with minimal losses and in reasonable order. Thus, the situation in Laos last week was back to where it was last summer, with the Communists in command of the plain that controls the country's major roads.

Favorable Weather

The Communist forces were said to be consolidating their gains. They have taken positions they held last June, and they have two or three more months of favorable weather for whatever military action they may decide to take.

But they have also to contend with the fact that in their hasty retreat from the Plain des Jarres last September they left behind great stocks of supplies spread in caches throughout the plain that sustained their operations. These supplies were lost, and the plain has to be restocked under heavy American bombardment of their main route of supply.

Reports, not denied by the United States, have circulated of the use of the big B-52 bombers on two occasions. The American bomber, which has been used to pound the Ho Chi Minh trail in eastern Laos bordering South Vietnam, had not previously been committed in northern Laos.

The situation, in the view of Lao and American military sources as well as uninvolved experts, is difficult, as it is every year at this time, but not critical. And yet, the United States and other countries of the West show signs of alarm, and speak of the likelihood of American escalation and the possibility of the commitment of American ground troops.

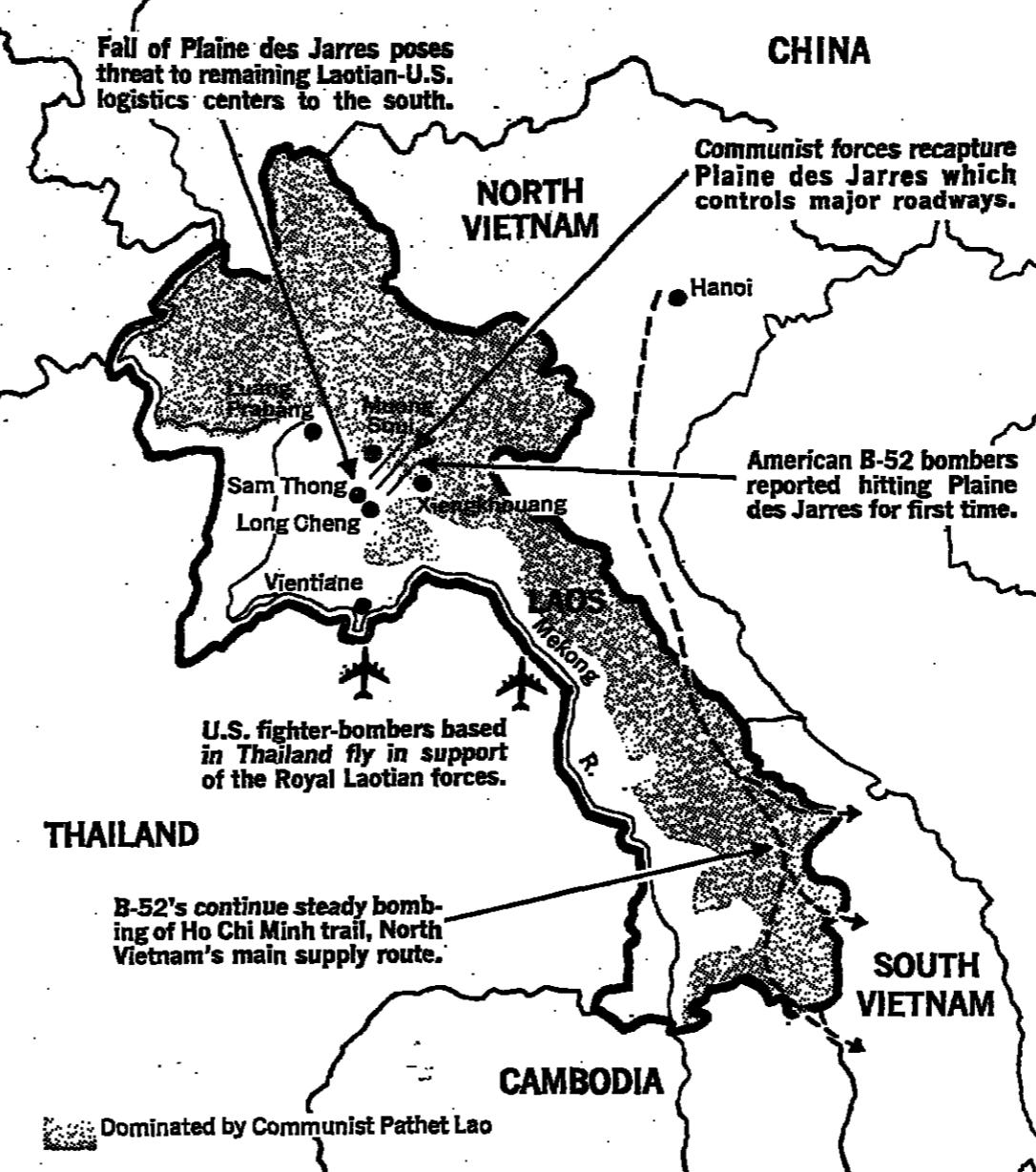
Conflicting Briefings

Reporters from all over the world flock here to discuss around the swimming pool of the Lane Xang Hotel, the sometimes conflicting briefing of meager military action by Lao and American officials. Meanwhile, the Lao Chief of Staff went to a royal wedding in Nepal this weekend, and the people of Vientiane yawn and complain that the hot season seems to be early this year.

Viewed from Vientiane, the excitement seems overblown and the result of a long and angry debate focused on a false issue. No serious observer here believes that the North Vietnamese will go far enough to raise the issue of a commitment of American ground forces—or that America could do in Laos what is being pressed to be done in Vietnam.

The United States is countering the North Vietnamese invasion of Laos, a violation of the Geneva Accords of 1952, with heavy bombing and a dominant position in equipping and counseling the government forces, regular and clandestine, equally in violation of the 1952 agreement. The United States feels that since North Vietnam does not admit its invasion, it would give Hanoi a negotiating advantage in conceding the American riposte.

The controversy engendered in the American Congress and press by this policy of secrecy is regarded by independent ob-



Profile of Laos

Population: 2,825,000, mostly Lao and Thai-speaking mountain tribes, 95 percent rural.

Area and Topography: 91,429 sq. mi., about the size of Oregon. Northern Laos mainly jungle-covered mountains; Southern Laos, arid limestone terraces.

Capitals: Vientiane (administrative), Luang Prabang (royal).

Government: Constitutional parliamentary monarchy headed by King Savang Vatthana. Prince Souvanna Phouma has been premier since 1962.

After 56 years as a French protectorate and a brief Japanese occupation in WW II, Laos became an independent state within the French Union in 1949. But it soon became part of the Indochina battleground. The Pathet Lao, a Communist nationalist movement, rebelled against the government in the early 1950s. Peace was restored under terms of the 1954 Geneva Conference ending the Indochina war, and Laos was established as an independent state under a neutralist-Pathet Lao coalition.

Peace was short-lived. In 1960 the coalition broke down, and more fighting erupted. The 1962 Geneva Agreement imposed a truce and supposedly guaranteed Laos's neutrality. But again, the accord broke down and fighting has continued off and on ever since. The civil war has divided the country politically between the Communist-supported Pathet Lao and the Western-supported neutralist-rightist coalition. The Communists control the eastern half, including the Ho Chi Minh supply route; the government the western half, with most of the rice land and small cities.

Without aid from the United States, Laos could not exist as a contemporary nation. The United States provides \$50 million annually and equips and advises the Royal armed forces. The North Vietnamese supply and lead the Pathet Lao.

Fitting Some of the Pieces in the Chinese Puzzle

(Continued from Page 1)

lve staff, feeling that reliance on secretaries would lead to bureaucracy and is "a manifestation of degeneration in revolutionary will."

It is also clear that Chairman Mao had difficulty obtaining information. "During the last decade," he wrote at the time of the failure of the Great Leap forward, a crash program for economic development in 1958-60, "there was not a single comrade who suggested or dared to point out defects in our plans."

Indeed Chairman Mao got his information by being an avid reader. The documents are filled with his comments after reading reports on such varied subjects as the establishment of a work-study program in a technical university or ways to improve local newspapers.

During the Cultural Revolution, after reading a report on destruction of the students movement, Chairman Mao wrote angrily to Defense Minister Lin Piao, the party's deputy chairman, and Premier Zhou En-lai: "I have gone through this case. Things cannot go on this way. Let the Central Committee issue an instruction against this. Next, write an editorial."

Red Guard Papers

The documents had been made available to the Red Guards when the Maoist leadership decided, as part of its overall effort to revitalize the party during the Cultural Revolution, to relax controls over the circulation of classified documents.

Several of the pamphlets, whose title pages bear the warning, "Internal party documents: take security precautions," have been published in recent months by the U.S. government. They deal with the period from the late 1950s to the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966.

Two more pamphlets, which cover the period from 1955 to 1967, have been made available by the State Department to The New York Times. In one of these new documents Chairman Mao asserted in 1955 that after 15 years in power there were still many people who his regime did not control.

"Right now one-third of the nation's power is controlled by the enemy or enemy sympath-

ers," he said to his chief ideological adviser, Chen Po-ta. "After 15 years, we now control the other two-thirds."

Because of the nature of the Mao papers and their slightly mysterious origin, at first some doubts were raised about their authenticity. But after examination, both academic and government specialists now feel certain that the documents are genuine.

One government analyst who has spent years studying Chairman Mao said: "Whenever you get documents of this length, with exact date and place given, it is pretty hard to forge them. We would catch most fabrications."

Dominates Parleys

Chairman Mao's greatest power, Prof. Oksenberg believes, derived from his ability to dominate party conferences. He prevented the formation of an opposition bloc by continually changing the size and composition of the members who attended, Prof. Oksenberg said.

One of the most important

documents is Mr. Mao's previously unpublished speech at the 1958 conference called at Lushan, a mountain resort in central China, to discuss the failure of the Great Leap in agriculture and industry. The speech discloses the chairman's forceful personality and his use of guerrilla tactics to overcome his powerful critics.

After keeping silent for two weeks to let the opposition show itself, Chairman Mao finally counterattacked. "You have spoken so much," he said biting, "permit me to talk some now, won't you?"

His language is often blunt and earthy, filled with vivid metaphors. Referring to a third century general, Chairman Mao said: "I am like Chang Fei, who although crude, was careful at times."

"Comrades, you should analyze your own responsibility and your stomachs will feel much more comfortable if you move your bowels and break wind."

At the same time, Chairman Mao's speeches often seem vague and rambling, jumping from subject to subject. Prof. Oksenberg thinks the chairman

may be intentionally vague,

never committing himself so that he can always blame his subordinates if a policy proves a failure.

Another valuable feature of the documents, a government specialist points out, is that "you can almost see here the Cultural Revolution taking shape in Mao's mind, growing out of his vision of the ideal society and China's failure to achieve it."

He notes two key themes in Chairman Mao's thoughts that culminated in the Cultural Revolution: his strong egalitarian bent, with his belief in the necessity of keeping close to the masses; and a feeling that conflict is inherently beneficial.

Elitism Feared

"I have spent much time in the rural areas with the peasants and was deeply moved by the many things they knew," Chairman Mao said in a 1966 speech. "Their knowledge was rich. I was no match for them."

But the documents also show

that Mr. Mao became increasingly worried during the 1960s that the party was becoming elitist and bureaucratic and was no longer keeping itself pure by contact with the masses.

"At present some comrades fear mass discussion very much," he warned in 1962. "They fear that the masses may put forward views different from the leaders. This attitude is extremely bad. Comrades, we are revolutionaries."

In a directive on public health work just before the Cultural Revolution began, Chairman Mao displayed hostility to intellectuals who he felt were divorced from the masses and consequently useless to society. Asserting that the Ministry of Public Health had not done enough for the peasants, he suggested that it be renamed the "Lords' Ministry."

"The more books a person reads," he observed, "the more stupid he becomes."

In Prof. Oksenberg's interpretation, the documents show that the Cultural Revolution was not a power struggle, but rather a

test designed and initiated by Chairman Mao to find men in the party who were true revolutionaries and therefore worthy of succeeding him.

Final Test?

"The final test of whether or not socialism will make it," Chairman Mao said to the Central Committee in 1962, "will be decided by your putting politics in command and your going among the masses where together with them you will carry out the great Cultural Revolution."

At another meeting in 1966 he said: "I will feel sorry if you do not pass the test. I share your anxieties."

The specialists have also been fascinated by Chairman Mao's change in attitude toward the violence and disorder of the Cultural Revolution. At first he clearly held to the view that conflict is valuable, exposing the enemy and resolving underlying problems.

In a speech discussing the Cultural Revolution in August, 1966, Chairman Mao stated: "I firmly believe that a few months of disturbances will be mostly for the good."

But as the extent of trouble caused by the Red Guards began to become apparent, Chairman Mao moderated his view. "I did not expect that one [wall] poster and the Red Guards would cause so much trouble," he admitted in October, 1966.

The third and ultimate North Vietnamese objective, in the view of many officials here, has been to establish in Laos a base for infiltration and subversion into Thailand.

By the end of the week, sources with access to intel-

Russians Find Some Bad Acting, File Film Protest in Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, March 1 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has lodged a complaint through the Copenhagen Embassy against the Danish police about the Alfred Hitchcock spy film "Topaz," a Foreign Ministry official said today.

The Russians are angry because two Danish policemen played Communist agents during shooting of the film in Copenhagen last summer. "They did it in such a clumsy way we could have done it better ourselves," Russian Chargé d'Affaires R. Bondar said.

Asked whether he saw the film, Mr. Bondar answered, "Yes, and I didn't even find it thrilling."

A letter of complaint has been handed in at the Foreign Ministry, the official said. "It will be forwarded to the police department concerned—the traffic police—through the Justice Ministry," he said.

The Russians apparently resented the clumsiness of the film agents when a high ranking Communist agent defects to the Americans.

"In my opinion the film made just as much fun with the Americans," said Joern Sindahl, one of the policemen.

Police Director Peter M. Christensen refused to comment on the case.

By Richard Halloran

Washington (UPI).—A flash of anxiety over the possibility of a crisis in Laos streaked through Washington last week as the administration feared an early test of the new Nixon Doctrine.

Members of Congress expressed concern that the United States would be engaged in a wider war in Southeast Asia. And intelligence analysts were puzzled by North Vietnamese intentions.

In the offing is the question of whether the administration will adhere to the Nixon Doctrine of not allowing the United States to become entangled in a wider war in Asia, or to act to prevent the fall of Laos on the ground that it is vital to the security of American interest in South Vietnam and Thailand.

"That's the rub of it," said one official. "That's what this is all about when you cut through everything that's been going on."

Confronted with this uncertain outlook, administration officials are reported to be considering three alternatives, none of which offers much room for maneuver.

One official speculated: "I think Hanoi has read the Nixon Doctrine very carefully. They're counting on it to limit the President's options."

The most likely alternative for the moment would be to provide more military support,

"Laos is far away from America, but the world is small... The security of all Southeast Asia will be endangered if Laos loses its neutral independence."

John F. Kennedy, March 23, 1961

including aerial bombing to the Lao government forces. New diplomatic efforts, particularly through North Vietnam's allies in the Soviet Union, would try to persuade the North Vietnamese to go no further.

But no one here held out much hope that this would accomplish anything. An official was asked whether the B-52 bombing raids might not serve as a warning to Hanoi. "Oh, for Pete's sake," he spat, "we've sent them all kinds of signals through all sorts of channels and nothing has worked."

Another option is to withdraw from Laos completely. That would not entail breaking any treaty obligations, a point made privately by officials here.

Moreover, the administration has not admitted publicly that the United States is involved in Laos other than to provide advisers, supplies and equipment. Politically, a withdrawal would appeal to those in Congress who have been critical of the extensive secret operations of the United States in Laos.

On the other hand, pulling out would have a marked impact on the war in Vietnam. Both the United States and North Vietnam analysts here said, have considered the conflicts in South Vietnam and Laos to be one war. Some observers speculate that the North Vietnamese attacked in Laos because they could not mount a full-scale offensive in South Vietnam. They said Hanoi might be trying to stimulate antiwar opinion in the United States to obtain concessions at the Paris peace talks.

The third alternative was to intervene with ground forces, a last resort that officials said was unlikely but not impossible. Melvin R. Laird, the Secretary of Defense, assured members of Congress last week that President

"The problem of Laos is the refusal of the Communist forces to honor the Geneva Accords into which they entered in 1962."

Lyndon B. Johnson, Jan. 18, 1965

ident Nixon would not send combat troops to Laos without the consent of Congress.

A congressional amendment to a current appropriations bill forbids the dispatch of ground forces to Thailand or Laos. That, plus the almost certain public opposition, severely restricts the President's hand.

Further, widening the war from Vietnam into a Southeast Asian war would jeopardize U.S. efforts to negotiate a limitation on strategic arms with the Soviet Union and to improve communications with Communist China.



Red Guards armed with the Thoughts of Mao at a 1966 rally in Peking.

Keystone



Today this Space Ship

AP Wirephoto

401, initialed



Sheaves Paris for New York.

Presenting our Parisian Premier: 5:30 this afternoon our 747 lifts off for New York. And from then on you can stretch out, spread out, watch the movie, snooze, quaff, nibble, and enjoy a New York flight like you've never done before. We even have separate sections for non-smokers. In fact, you'll probably just be getting used to the

idea that you are really on a plane, when you'll find yourself in New York.

But don't take our word for it, take our 747. Any Pan Am Travel Agent or Pan Am can get you details, reservations and all the travel help you'll ever need. Today, tomorrow, any day you say.

Ready? Allons-y. **PanAm's 747**
The plane with all the room in the world.

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'Benign Neglect'

It was unfortunate that Mr. Moynihan's most recent report got into the public domain. Very few documents intended for a restricted and specialized group travel well in a broader field. And there is grave danger that Mr. Moynihan's phrase, "benign neglect," will capture attention to the exclusion of the very sound matter that makes up the bulk of his statement.

"Benign neglect" was not well chosen to describe what Mr. Moynihan evidently had in mind. The conditions which led to its original inclusion in Lord Durham's celebrated report—which was a cornerstone of present-day Canada—were quite different from those described by President Nixon's chief adviser on America's social problems. The "benign neglect" by the British government of its Canadian dependencies had led to a growth of self-reliance in matters of government which made a degree of autonomy practicable. What Mr. Moynihan counsels is a period in which "Negro progress continues and racial rhetoric fades." It is a difference in emphasis that Mr. Moynihan has in mind—"seeking to avoid situations in which extremists of either race are given opportunities for martyrdom, heroics, histrionics or whatever."

Unhappily, the fact that such advice has been given an administration which already is accused of forfeiting "moral leadership" in this area—and by a prestigious social scientist—creates one of those inflammatory

situations. The extremists will read into the advice whatever they want, and overlook Mr. Moynihan's sound appraisal of both the progress that has been made in bettering the economic and educational opportunities for the blacks, and the worsening state of social alienation of the black community.

This situation will not yield to any kind of neglect. While emphasizing the positive, and extending the area of public preoccupation to include Indians, Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans may help to re-establish dialogue, in place of a mere exchange of absolutes, it will not, of itself, cure the problems of the ghettos or of the crime that breeds there. Mr. Moynihan was fully conscious of that. His first emphasis is on the failure of administration programs intended to meet these conditions to get off the ground. But his advice will be taken as a plea for apathy—which it certainly is not—and a challenge to extremists—which it specifically seeks to avoid.

There is much in the current Moynihan report that can be read with profit. There is much in it that should be discussed calmly, and many of its implications that should be reflected in sound legislation. The tone is keyed to the low-profile, common-sense, unemotional image that the Nixon administration has been seeking, in both the conduct of domestic and foreign affairs. But, like the gaudy phrases in the speeches of Vice-President Agnew, that "benign neglect" can wreck the best of intentions.

The ABM vs. SALT

The administration has shifted arguments for expanding the Safeguard antiballistic missile system (ABM) beyond the two Minuteman sites approved by a single Senate vote last year. But the change is more apparent than real.

President Nixon on January 20 stressed Communist China's possible missiles of the future as the threat requiring Safeguard extension now; he argued that a country-wide area defense of population centers had become "absolutely essential" and would be "virtually infallible" against China. Defense Secretary Laird's \$1.5-billion budget request, on the contrary, has now returned to last year's emphasis on a Soviet threat to American ICBMs. It limits new ABM construction to a third Minuteman base, with a fourth to be surveyed for future work; only small sums are to be spent on anti-Chinese area defense.

None of this means that the administration's perception of the threat and what needs to be done about it has changed. All that has changed evidently is its estimate of the kind of ABM increase it can sell to Congress at this time—a time when strategic arms limitation talks (SALT), with Russia approach in Vienna April 16.

Mr. Laird's lengthy "Defense Report" indicates a determination over the next few years to press ahead with more Minuteman defense and also with an anti-Chinese area defense which, he asserts, is "crucial" and cannot be affected by SALT. "The Soviets," Mr. Laird argues, "have no control over the Communist Chinese, whose threat we must therefore cope with regardless of SALT."

For the moment, however, a fund request for construction of a first anti-Chinese ABM site in Washington State has been deleted from the budget, as urged by Senator Jackson, Democrat of Washington, as well as by the State Department. The State Department argued that an anti-Chinese system, if undertaken before Vienna and without the agreement of Moscow, would be seen as a long step toward a heavy anti-Soviet defense of U.S. cities.

Serious doubts remain about the effectiveness of the Safeguard system. Two of the

main technical arguments against Safeguard made by academic scientists last year are admitted indirectly in Secretary Laird's Defense Report now. He acknowledges that there are cheaper ways to defend Minuteman unless "the full area defense" against China is being built anyway. And he admits that "the (Soviet) threat could actually turn out to be considerably larger than the Safeguard defense is designed to handle."

Mr. Laird pays lip service to President Nixon's commitment to add no more ABMs each year than is shown necessary by an annual review of technical developments, the Communist threat and the progress of the SALT talks. But his exposition of the options ahead suggests the administration already has decided that the full twelve-site, \$12-billion Safeguard program is the minimum that will be needed, even if a freeze of offensive delivery vehicles at present levels could be achieved in the SALT talks.

Mr. Laird distinguishes claims that Safeguard expansion will enable the United States for another year "to pursue SALT without ourselves exacerbating the arms-control environment" by stepping up offensive missile deployment, as Moscow is doing. But the \$1.7 billion he is asking for MIRV multiple warhead missiles in the new budget, added to previous funds, will more than double the 1,700 separately targetable delivery vehicles now in the American strategic offensive missile forces.

The White House asserts that its ongoing ABM and MIRV programs, threatening another round in the arms race, provide incentive for the Russians to reach agreement in the SALT talks. This claim might be convincing if, at the same time, a freeze of offensive and defensive delivery vehicles at present levels were proposed. But all indications are that the administration prefers to complete its ABM and MIRV buildups before a halt is sought.

If Congress approves the requested funds for Safeguard it will be adding another dangerous twist to the upward spiral of terror through which the nuclear rivals are making the world progressively less safe for all mankind.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Brandt's London Visit
It is now just over four months since Herr Brandt became West Germany's first postwar Social-Democrat chancellor. The 100-day period, which rightly or wrongly is regarded as a newcomer's test of style, has passed well. Revaluation was accomplished, as promised, and with success. More significant—and more tricky—has been the chancellor's approach to his Communist neighbors in the East, including East Germany.

It is too early for this to produce concrete results, so that it is unfair to blame him for their absence. But he has broken through many psychological barriers, without any impression of over-eagerness, and this has needed skill. So much has been said, not least in Britain, about the need for a detente in Europe, that it would be

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Trading With Rhodesia

The Republic of Rhodesia is in precisely the same moral situation as the Republic of South Africa. If it is wrong to trade with the one, it is wrong to trade with the other. If Mr. Vorster's government is recognized by the rest of the world, so should Mr. Smith's be.

The sanctions will inevitably peter out, and the net result of Mr. Wilson's policy will be to have demonstrated the powerlessness of both Britain and the United Nations to dictate the development of South Africa.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 2, 1885

MADRID.—In both Houses of the Cortes last night several patriotic speeches were delivered by the members, who declared that they would support the Government in preserving peace in Cuba. The Government, apprehensive of still further developments in the revolt in Cuba, has given definite orders to the transport department of the Royal Navy for the immediate conveyance of seven battalions of 900 men each from Spain to Havana. Several encounters have occurred near Guantanamo.

Fifty Years Ago

March 2, 1920

NEW YORK.—An unusually large number of ladies from the sandlots, from college teams and from the minors, will have an opportunity to display their wares in fast baseball company during the coming season. Top managers such as John McGraw of the N.Y. Giants, Connie Mack of the Philadelphia A's, plus others such as Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Cards will look over prospects like: George Kelly, Frank Frisch, Al Schacht, George Uhle, Charley Grimm and scores of other hopefuls.



'It's Guaranteed to Keep You From Being Eaten by Chinese Dragons.'

Superjobs in Superpowers

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON.—The structure of the U.S. government has not kept pace with the quantum jump in American power and global responsibility and, despite creation of new devices such as the CIA, the Defense Department, a separate Air Force and a national security assistant to the President, administrative machinery continues to lag behind requirements.

This has troubled our leadership in the past. At one time, for example, President Truman considered suggesting creation of a Secretary of Foreign Affairs to share the Secretary of State's burden and perhaps to handle the increasing need for diplomatic travel.

One who has given much thought to the basic problem is Clark Clifford, friend of three Presidents (Truman, Kennedy, Johnson), former Defense Secretary, and a man who, although now retired from public office, has great prestige and influence here. While John F. Kennedy was still a Senator, Clifford testified on this subject before his subcommittee.

Clifford's theory is that much of our governmental machinery is archaic and that what was designed as an adequate ruling apparatus for thirteen small agricultural communities called "states" two centuries ago is essentially obsolescent today. Although there have been continual alterations since then, Clifford considers it remarkable that so few constitutional changes have been made.

The Vice Presidency

"One of the most archaic of our inherited institutions is that of the Presidency," he says. "The President wears six hats: Chief Executive, commander of the armed forces, formulator of foreign policy, principal ceremonial officer, innovator of legislation, and head of his political party. No real machinery is provided for the President to conduct his office efficiently along these lines. We should draw lessons from modern corporate development to help the Government.

"There should be a constitutional amendment changing the function of the Vice President, who still

represents an antiquated anachronism as part of both the legislative and executive branches. Someone else should be designated to preside over the Senate. The Vice President should be placed solely in the executive to serve the President the way a senior vice president serves the chief official of a corporation. He should move into the White House and have an office and a staff next to the President in order to assume some of the load.

"For example, he could take over most ceremonial duties, relieving the President of much time spent with visitors and dividing this function the way it is done elsewhere—between the Queen and Prime Minister in England, the President and Prime Minister in France, the President and Chancellor in Germany. We already have the titular office required: we don't need a Prime Minister; we have the Vice President. He should be assigned to take over many of the President's ceremonial and party functions."

Set of Duties

Clifford's point is that no matter how well a President and Vice President work as a team, the Vice President has no real institutionalized role other than to wait for something to happen to the President. It is ridiculous not to give the theoretical Number Two man a set of legally specified duties that make him an executive vice-president and effective right hand. This would allow the President more time to think and more time to apply himself to critical national and international responsibilities.

Moreover, Clifford urges a second change to modernize the Government's superpower role. He recommends creation of "an extra-constitutional official—one step above Cabinet level"—for the direct application of both foreign policy and national security.

"Nowadays foreign policy and national security are so intertwined that they must be administered in a new way. Their complexity has increased by geometric, not arithmetic, progression. I think it desirable to set up a kind of super-Secretary over both State and Defense to combine their functions in the national interest. The job of the two departments is

that while its policy might find a welcome today, in the long run it will lead to embarrassing and perhaps irreversible loss of visibility.

MICHAEL SCHONEBACH
He, Nigeria.

Letters

U.S. African Policy

While it is true that President Nixon's low-key policy toward Africa "will find a welcome among many, many Americans" (IHT editorial, Feb. 10), it is not low-keyed blundering toward disaster by backing the wrong side?

Four months in Nigeria has proved to me that there will never be respect for the United States in potentially most important "Black Africa" as long as it maintains massive investments in South Africa, sits alongside Portugal in NATO, refuses to put pressure on Rhodesia, and bungles its way through opportunism and "neutrality."

One day the Portuguese territories will be free and the white supremacists will be free, and the white supremacists of South Africa and Rhodesia will come tumbling down in what could be a horrifying bloodbath. The longer the United States helps these anomalies to hold out, the more blood will flow, and the more difficult it will be to reconstruct.

It is time the United States woke up to Africa: its black citizens are doing so now. It will soon learn

PETER SHOWLER
Paris.

Operation Headstart

"Revolutionary pacifist" Dellinger says, "Sending us to prison, punishing us, cannot solve the problems of the country."

No, but what a beautiful, beautiful start.

JACK MCCOY.
Stockholm.

WASHINGTON.—Because the President's opponents are now in retreat on so many other fronts, they are likely to make the second round of the ABM fight the big show of this congressional session. Hence they have a duty to tell the country, in plain terms, their answers to two plain questions:

Are they in fact ready to see the nuclear balance progressively deteriorate until, in about 1975, the balance favors the Soviets by a ratio of five-to-one?

And do they really think that the President of the United States ought to be required to make very grave decisions about the Middle East, for instance, with the unhappy knowledge that the Soviets have this enormous nuclear margin over the U.S.?

As to the future nuclear balance, the facts are both clear and grim. The very heavy Soviet missiles know as the SS-9 is a Minuteman-destroyer, and nothing else. The ABMs are wanted to protect our Minuteman missiles, the strong core of our deterrent, from Soviet SS-9s. But suppose the liberal Democrats and their allies prevent ABM deployment.

In that event, at the present rate of Soviet deployment of the SS-9s, the entire Minuteman component of the American nuclear force will be neutralized by 1975. After neutralization, the Minuteman missiles will in fact have no remaining weight in the nuclear balance, even if they are still in their silos. For the balance must be calculated on the basis of what will happen in the event of an attack.

What Will Be Left
Since our few remaining Titan missiles will also be neutralized, that will leave the B-52 bombers of the Strategic Air Command, plus the Polaris-Poseidon missiles of our nuclear submarine fleet. But in the case of the bombers, a kind of neutralization has already occurred. All B-52 bases are in fact within range of the 300 Soviet ballistic missiles carried on the non-nuclear missile submarines already at sea.

After neutralization, therefore, the one remaining U.S. force that can still be depended upon will be the missiles on the Polaris-Poseidon submarines. These will number just above 600 by 1975.

But the Soviets are also launching their Yankee class submarines, resembling our Polaris, at an accelerated pace. Continuing at the same rate, they will have about 60 Yankee class subs by 1975. This

The Worst of Dangers, The Worst of Crimes'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The idea is beginning to get around that poverty in America is not merely an expensive nuisance but a menace to the security of the Republic—what George Bernard Shaw once called "the worst of dangers, the worst of crimes." This idea is spreading from John Kenneth Galbraith and Pat Moynihan to Richard Nixon and Wilbur Mills, which is quite a distance, and it has now produced a vote in the House Ways and Means Committee for a system of income maintenance for poor families in the United States.

This may very well be the most important thing that has happened in the politics of the country since Richard Nixon moved into the White House. You can lose your way by arguing about Mr. Nixon's motives and Mr. Mills' parliamentary tactics but when a conservative Republican administration and a conservative Ways and Means Committee agree that poverty is not inevitable but intolerable, it is fairly clear that something significant has happened in America.

The guess here is that thoughtful conservatives in both parties can no longer live happily with their old assumptions and prejudices. This much poverty and this much wealth in the same country, they seem to be saying, is unfair, indecent, and what is more, it is dangerous. They are affronted by the unfitness, inefficiency and corruption of the old Democratic welfare system, and want to be fair, but mainly, they are scared.

Old Attitudes

This is probably a good thing. It brings the problem of poverty in America down from the realm of ideology and charity on to the more solid ground of self-interest. President Nixon and Chairman Mills of the Ways and Means Committee have not suddenly adopted a new philosophy. No doubt they still see many of the poor as moral invalids and pugnacious rebels, and vaguely regard poverty as a wholesome tonic for lazy people. There is still a lot of the old attitude around: "If he is an idiot, let him be poor. If he is drunk, let him be poor. If he is not a gentleman, let him be poor."

But officials and politicians are no longer saying, "Blessed are the poor," for they now see poverty as a threat, which must be appeased, if not removed, in the conservative interests of security.

Wilbur Mills has accepted the principle of a guaranteed annual "income maintenance" for poor American families, not because he has suddenly decided that the poor are noble and deserving. Like his namesake, John Stuart Mill, he no doubt insists that the working man is neither an entirely truthful nor an entirely honest individual who should be treated as a "tramp-like saint." But Wilbur

Modern poverty is not the only that was blight the on the Mount," said G.R.S. object to it is not that the people unhappy, but that it grades them, and the fact they can be quite as bad in their degradation as they are in their exaltation and worse."

Future of the Balance

By Joseph Alsop

will give them just about 950 missiles on their nuclear submarines, against hardly more than two-thirds that number on ours.

In addition, the Soviets' Minuteman-like missiles, the SS-9s, are again being deployed at an accelerated rate. Continuing the current rate of deployment, they will have approximately 1,300 of these missiles in operational status by 1975. And they will also have another 200 of their larger, more old-fashioned intercontinental missiles, like our Titans.

With this new satellite-destruction obviously intended to shoot down re-naissance satellites out of the sky, the Soviets have something we do not have—the means to blind the U.S. to what is happening inside the Soviet Union. Obviously, blinding would be attempted, except in a short acute crisis; but having the means to blind the other side is an extra factor in the balance.

These really have weighed, before the debate, with three further factors in mind. The nuclear balance is five to one against the Soviet Union at the time of the Cuban missile crisis. Yet that was a close and business. And it is highly unlikely that Soviet marshals will be these matters in the popular mind of Sen. J. William Fulbright.

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Eurobonds

New Occidental Petroleum Issue Awaited as Possible 'Spoiler'

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 1.—The last few days of February slipped by without a new 9 percent straight-dollar Eurobond announcement and investment bankers are asking whether another issue has passed into history.

On the betting that it has passed, investors spent last week trying to buy the ones already issued and bid up most of them on the secondary market. Nevertheless, it was being rumored that Occidental Petroleum would "spoil the market" by coming out with a 9.25 percent coupon. Querries to the investment people in the United States elicited that they were indeed considering issuing a Eurobond, but they refused any comment about the details.

The dearth of 9 percenters, however, does not mean the market was without new issues. Mitsubishi Electric announced a \$15 million, 15-year convertible carrying a 7 percent coupon. It is expected that there will be a 12 percent conversion premium.

This will be only the third convertible issued so far this year, and the second from Japan after Toshiba. The rumor will have it that the new convertible will do quite well—especially if it has a number of things going for it.

The size is relatively modest compared, for example, to Toshiba's \$25 million (scaled down from the originally-announced \$30 million). The coupon is also only a percentage point higher than Toshiba's. But the real beginning is the record high 2 percent commission that bankers will get for moving the bonds. The going rate has been 1.75 percent on Japanese issues.

The incentive to sell the issue, according to some sources,

was necessary because this is a difficult market in which to sell convertibles. Toshiba, for example again, did not go well and at the end of last week dealers were quoting 93 1/2 bid, 95 asked.

A spokesman for Kidder Peabody, manager of the Mitsubishi bond, said the move was "no reflection either on the state of the market or the quality of the issuer. We just want to do a good selling job," he said.

Trust Houses, Britain's largest hotel group, is planning to raise \$15 million. The 15-year bond will have a 7.75 percent coupon and warrants. Give to each \$1,000 bond, entitling the holder to subscribe \$50 (420) in cash for Trust Houses common stock at a price still to be determined. The option warrants will be valid from Nov. 1, 1970 to March 31, 1981.

Part of the funds will be used to finance the group's expansion onto the Continent, where it is not too well known. However, it is well known at home and the issue is said to be going well.

Banking sources report a number of (nameless) convertibles sitting in their drawers waiting for an improvement on Wall Street. But they say they will be watching the Mitsubishi and Trust Houses reception for a clue to the state of that end of the Eurobond market.

Other new issue news included the year's first unit of account. The Province of Manitoba is floating a 12-year loan denominated in the virtually

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Feb. 21	Price	Feb. 14	Price	Feb. 13	Price
Commodity Index	114.1	114.0	105.7	105.6	105.7	105.6
"Currency in Circulation	\$82,000,000	\$82,200,000	\$75,400,000	\$75,600,000	\$75,400,000	\$75,600,000
"Conf. Ind. Inv. loans	\$80,500,000	\$80,500,000	\$78,500,000	\$78,500,000	\$78,500,000	\$78,500,000
Steel production (tons)	2,640,900	2,630,000	2,755,000	2,755,000	2,755,000	2,755,000
Motor vehicle production	1,445,581	1,445,581	1,613,533	1,613,533	1,613,533	1,613,533
Dairy oil production (bbls.)	5,851,000	5,851,000	5,818,000	5,818,000	5,818,000	5,818,000
Elect. Power Gen. (Mw)	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Business failures	205	205	214	214	214	214
Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, cardeings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available. *000 omitted.						

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Item	Prior Month	1969
Employed	72,113,000	72,000,000	72,000,000
Unemployed	4,406,000	4,322,000	2,576,000
Industrial production	169.2	171.1	169.4
"Personal Income	\$775,000,000	\$770,000,000	\$718,000,000
Construction contracts	205	218	204
"Dex" Prior Month			1969
"Money supply"	\$182,000,000	\$182,000,000	\$182,000,000
"Munici. inventories"	\$98,533,000	\$98,265,000	\$98,579,000
"Exports"	\$23,235,000	\$23,287,000	\$23,566,000
"Imports"	\$35,071,000	\$35,217,000	\$35,945,000
"Agriculture" are for the preceding month.			
Commodity Index based on 1957-58 = 100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted Index of 1957-58 = 100. Imports and exports as well as employment are from the U.S. Department of Commerce. Money supply is the total—commercial outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.			

Prices on Amex, Over-Counter Advance in Quiet Trading

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, March 1 (NYT).—Prices on the Over-the-Counter Market and on the American Stock Exchange mostly advanced last week in comparatively quiet trading.

The American Stock Exchange's price change index reflected the better tone of the market. It closed at 258.16, 17 cents above the week before. Most of the gain occurred on Friday when the indicator rose 10 cents.

Turnover on the exchange fell to 16,225,335 shares, compared with 19,453,410 shares a week ago. There were only four trading days last week because of Washington's birthday.

In Over-the-Counter trading, the National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues advanced 1.24 points to finish the week at 414.39.

Earlier on Friday prices really

sprinted when Don Regan, president of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, predicted that the prime interest rate would drop within two months.

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Among the stronger Counter issues, the First Boston Corp. soared 3 1/2 while Fanny May added 2. Information Machines gained 3 and the Keene Corp. was up 2 points.

Stirling Homes moved ahead 4 points in active trading. The company, which makes modular homes, received a contract from the Department of Housing & Urban Development to build prototype modular homes.

Information Displays, Inc. tacked on 2 points. The company reported record profits for 1969 and the Federal Aviation Administration announced a contract to use the company's man-computer display system in oceanic flight control.

Resisting the upturn, Amer-

ican Medicorp and the Chilton Corp. each fell 3 points. Bradford Computer slipped 4 and Oxy Catalyst dropped 3 1/2.

Banks and Insurance

Increased institutional buying sent the insurance group higher and most of the bank stocks rose in active trading.

On the American Exchange, the most actively traded issue of the week was Syntex, which lost 3 3/4 to 36 with 628,600 shares changing hands. The company reported lower profits for the quarter ended Jan. 31.

The second most heavily traded issue was Canadian Home Steel, which dropped 2 1/2 to 11 1/8 on turnover of 518,800 shares.

In third spot was Wabash

Magnetics, which eased a point to 23 1/8 on 220,000 shares.

central bank may soon shift its course. Duane Saunders, vice-president of the Chemical Bank, said Thursday that "any sign of ease that comes out on the expectation that easier monetary policy and generally lower interest rates are just around the corner."

A Familiar Pattern

Meanwhile, the week's supply of economic and business statistics continued in the pattern that has prevailed since fall—the slowing economy with inflationary pressures still strong.

Declines were reported in durable goods orders, auto sales and in the government's index of economic indicators. There was also a small increase in machine-tool orders during January and an encouragingly smaller increase in industrial wholesale prices in February than in other recent months.

Auto Industry Sag

News from Detroit last week told of further slippage in new-car sales and fresh cutbacks in production.

Sales for the 10 days of mid-

February fell about 18 percent from the 1969 volume after a drop of more than 10 percent during the first 10 days of the month. General Motors suffered the worst decline in the latest period, with sales off 24 percent.

GM announced a new round

of production cutbacks that will result in indefinite layoffs for 2,200 workers, and Ford said it would close six of its 17 assembly plants in March for periods of 5 to 11 days, with a total of 17,200 employees laid off.

The problems of the auto industry were also reflected in

Ford's 12.3 percent drop in profits for the fourth quarter of last year and Chrysler's announcement that it would raise its offering of debt securities in the week of March 9 to \$200 million instead of the originally planned \$150 million. Chrysler projected a deficit of \$10 million to \$40 million for the current quarter.

Other major financial, business and economic developments of the week included:

• The rejection by the Securities and Exchange Commission of two key elements of the New York Stock Exchange's plan to allow limited public ownership of member firms, although the concept was endorsed.

• The Treasury Department's report that the U.S. gold stocks

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Other new issue news included the year's first unit of account. The Province of Manitoba is floating a 12-year loan denominated in the virtually

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

Over-Counter Market

Net High Low Last Close

	High	Low	Last	Close
Commons Psychiatric	734 3/4	734 3/4	734 3/4	734 3/4
Beacham Ind.	2624 2/4	2624 2/4	2624 2/4	2624 2/4
Computer Facilities	20	20	20	20
Boggs Drug	1314 1/2	1314 1/2	1314 1/2	1314 1/2
Bellkorp Mfg.	914 9	914 9	914 9	914 9
Bell Telephone	17	17	17	17
Bergstrom Corp. A	9	9	9	9
Berkshire Hath	4784 41	4784 41	4784 41	4784 41
Bethel Corp.	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. B	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. C	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. D	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. E	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. F	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. G	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. H	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. I	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. J	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. K	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. L	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. M	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. N	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. O	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. P	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. Q	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. R	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. S	20	20	20	20
Bethel Corp. T	20			

McGrady Sets Mark; Liquori Pushes to AAU Mile Victory

By Neil Andur

NEW YORK, March 1 (UPI)—John McGrady shattered his indoor record in the 600-meter run Friday night, but a 35-second dispute after the one-mile run became the night of the Amateur Athletic Association indoor track and field championships.

In a controversial race certain to survive the test of time, Marty Liquori of Villanova and Hendry Szordykowski exchanged elbows, sides and fists starting the lap of the 11-lap race.

Liquori was awarded the victory, with a time of 4 minutes, 6.9 seconds, his ninth consecutive win in Madison Square Garden, and his second fastest time.

The decision was not reached until after a red flag had been given by John Lynch, the inspector of the turn. Liquori had made a threatening gesture to his Olympic rival at the finish line, and officials and Liquori fled and then rushed to watch the play of the race on television sets.

As amid the tumult of the controversial race since the Wanamaker Mile dispute between Fred Wilt and Don Gehrman (which was not decided until months after the race) were men's sweep of the long jump and triple jump for a second consecutive year and a triple triumph by Chih Cheng of Taiwan in the women's 60-yard dash, 80-yard hurdles and long jump.

In route to his ninth consecutive triumph this year and 27th in 28 races, the 23-year-old McGaugh excited the crowd of 15,873 in his spectacular time of 1:07.6.

On the fourth time this winter, Evans, the Olympic 400-meter champion, was second, four yards off in 1:08.

Decided to be a rabbit for once instead of running after other people's feet," said McGrady, who held a record at 1:08.5 and was voted



"THAT'S THE LAST TIME"—Marty Liquori points accusing finger at Hendry Szordykowski after rivals exchanged elbows, shoulders and fists on last lap of mile run.

stands and watched the television replay with Liquori leaping over seats to gain a vantage point.

"I viewed it three times and the three inspectors saw it once," said Wright. "They voted, 2-1, to disqualify Liquori. I overruled them because after looking at the tape, I saw that Liquori had position and the rules say if a man's position is infringed upon, he is the one fouled. Szordykowski clearly infringed on Liquori's position."

The crowd, however, was not convinced, and at 10:18 p.m., when the official results of the race were announced, a raucous chorus of boos joined the cheers of Brooklyn, the runner-up.

"I was very discouraged that the crowd booed me," said Liquori. "But there was no other way. If he had continued to cut in for another step or two, I'd have been off the track and the race would have been finished."

Liquori said that "after the incident, I was so mad, I couldn't run. It ruined a sub-four-minute

mile," he added, "but it's not the first time. I've seen him do it to two other guys, and he did it to me last year at the AAU meet in Philadelphia."

As it was, Szordykowski struggled home ten yards behind, in 4:03.1.

Californian Team Wins

The Southern California Striders, who had threatened to boycott the meet a month ago, won the men's team title, helped by Juris Lutins's victory over Tom Von Ruden in the 1,000-yard run. Lutins won by

eight yards in 2:06.5.

The Mayor Dailey Youth Foundation of Chicago took the women's team crown with 20 points, 4 more than the Atoms Track Club of Brooklyn, the runner-up.

There was a touch of personal satisfaction came in her strongest event, the hurdles. In addition to two efforts in the long jump, the three-time Olympian won six races during the afternoon-evening competition.

Olympians Charlie Greene and Willie Davenport successfully defended titles. Greene won both a

strong finish by fellow Olympian John Carlos to capture the men's 60-yard dash in 6.0 seconds, the same time he recorded in winning the event a year ago. Davenport won his second consecutive 60-yard hurdles crown in 7.1 seconds.

jump after a 53-4 1/2 in the triple jump in the afternoon. Tate asserted his mental readiness. He won the long jump on his sixth and last attempt.

The 25-year-old Miss Choi won women's track and field athlete of the year in 1969, reversed one of the few setbacks in her recent career in the 60-yard dash. Exploding off the blocks, she left Barbara Ferrell, whom she lost to in Los Angeles, three yards back.

Surprisingly, Miss Choi's weakest performance came in her strongest event, the hurdles. In addition to two efforts in the long jump, the three-time Olympian won six races during the afternoon-evening competition.

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2. Françoise Macchi, France 141
3. Judy Nagel, U.S. 139
4. Rosi Mittermaier, W. Ger. 100 24
5. Ingrid Lafforgue, France 100 46
6. Florence Steurer, France 100 46
7. Barbara Cochran, U.S. 100 46
8. Diana Galica, England 100 26
9. Betty Lafforgue, France 100 17
10. Betty Clafford, Canada 85

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